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Hak asasi manusia di Korea Utara

Hak asasi manusia di Korea Utara sangat dikekang, sebagaimana yang ditemukan oleh organisasi hak asasi manusia internasional. Meskipun sejumlah hak asasi diabadikan dalam konstitusi negara, pada kenyataannya warga negara Korea Utara tidak memiliki hak kebebasan berbicara atau berpendapat, dan satu-satunya stasiun radio, televisi, dan kantor berita resmi dikelola oleh pemerintah.[1][2] Diperkirakan terdapat sekitar 150.000 hingga 200.000 tahanan politik yang dijebloskan ke kamp-kamp konsentrasi di Korea Utara. Di kamp tersebut, mereka dipekerjakan sebagai pekerja paksa, atau dipukuli, disiksa, dan dihukum mati.[3]

Rincian lengkap pelanggaran hak asasi manusia di Korea Utara masih belum jelas. Pemerintah Korea Utara menerapkan peraturan yang menyebabkan sangat sulit bagi warga asing untuk memasuki negara tersebut, dan secara ketat memantau setiap kegiatan yang mereka lakukan. Pekerja kemanusiaan di Korea Utara diawasi setiap kegiatannya dan dilarang memasuki wilayah-wilayah yang tidak diizinkan oleh pemerintah. Sejak warga negara dilarang meninggalkan Korea Utara,[4][5] masalah-masalah seperti pembelotan dan pengungsi gelap telah menjadi hal umum. Menurut kantor berita pemerintah Korean Central News Agency, Korea Utara tidak memiliki masalah pelanggaran hak asasi manusia karena sistem Juche yang diberlakukan di negara tersebut diputuskan oleh rakyat dan bertugas melayani mereka dengan setia.[6][7]

Pelanggaran hak asasi manusia di Korea Utara dikecam oleh berbagai kalangan, terutama oleh Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, dan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa. Sejak tahun 2003, Majelis Umum PBB setiap tahunnya secara rutin menetapkan resolusi yang mengutuk pelanggaran hak asasi manusia di negara tersebut. Resolusi terakhir ditetapkan tanggal 19 Desember 2011, yang disahkan melalui pemungutan suara dengan hasil 123-16 dan 51 abstain. Resolusi ini mendesak agar pemerintah Korea Utara mengakhiri "pelanggaran hak asasi manusia yang meluas dan sistematis", yang meliputi eksekusi di depan umum dan penahanan sewenang-wenang. Korea Utara menolak resolusi tersebut, menyatakan bahwa penetapan resolusi tersebut didalangi oleh motif politik dan didasarkan pada sumber rekayasa yang tidak faktual.[8] Pada bulan Februari 2014, komisi khusus PBB menerbitkan dokumentasi laporan 400 halaman yang bersumber dari kesaksian pihak pertama mengenai "kekejaman tak terperikan" yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah Korea Utara.[9]

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